(c) the following activities have been taken up by the Govt, of Andhra Pradesh to reduce infant and maternal mortality rate:—

1. Under Reproductive & Child health Programme, a specific project has been sanctioned and implemented in Mahaboobnagar district for local capacity enhancement to provide maternal & child health care services to reduce Infant Mortality Rate & Maternal Mortality Rate.
2. Round the Clock PHCs: 450 PHCs are designated as Round the clock Women Health Centres where services are being provided for deliveries by positioning staff in 3 shifts. Gynaecologist and Paediatician services are provided weekly once to these PHCs. these facilities have led to increase of the institutional deliveries.
3. Sukhibha Scheme: The main objective of this scheme is to improve the percentage of institutional delivery from the present level of 59% to 80%. Under this scheme women below poverty line are being paid Rs. 300/-, if they have their delivery in any Government hospital.
4. Arogya Raksha (Health Insurance Scheme): the objective of this scheme is to provide health insurance to the sterlization acceptor and his/her 2 children for a period of 5 years from the date of sterilization, the benfit of health insurance is to an extent of Rs. 20,000/- over a period of 5 years @ Rs. 4,000/- per year.
5. National maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS): the objective of this scheme is to improve the nutrition status of pregnant women, which contributes for reduction of maternal mortality. Under this scheme pregnant women below poverty line is paid during 7th/ 8th month of pregnance to enable her to have nutritive food.
6. Referral Services for maternal & Child Care: These are being strengthened in Referral Institutions.

In addition, financial assistant is also provided to Non-Governmental Organizations such as Vijaya voluntary Organization, Mahaboobnagar to undertake Dai Training programme for improving access to health services.

Haemophilia Disorder

1201. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to WHO 80 per cent of the people above the age of 18 suffering from Haemophilia disorder run the risk of contracting AIDS;

(b) whether Government have taken note of this report;

(c) if so, the action taken on the same;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to reduce the cost of Anti-Haemophilic factor, which costs Rs. 5,000 per dose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) WHO and other technical agencies have recognised and articulated the high risk of transfusion transmissible infections in patients undergoing multiple transfusions, like haemophiliacs. Government has provided extensive testing facilities for transfusion transmissible infections in Blood Banks and is also providing Anti-Haemophilic factors.

(d) to (f) government is funding the entire requirement of Anti-Haemophilic Factor (AHF) for Haemophilia patients in the country registered with the Haemophilia Federation of India.

Upgradation of Vaccine Institute, Belgaum

1202. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how may Vaccine Institutes producing Tissue Culture Anti Rabies Vaccine (TCARV) are functining in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Neural Tissue anti Rabies Vaccine (NTARV) produced in the Vaccing Institute, Belgaum has been banned by W.H.O. and the Supereme Court; and

(c) if so, whether Government are planning to upgrade the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, Karnataka, for the production of safe and effective vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) There are mainly the following Institutes producing Tissue Culture Anti-rabies Vaccine (TCARV) in the country;